



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/647,528	08/26/2003	Ryoji Watanabe	116871	2275

25944 7590 11/01/2006

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC  
P.O. BOX 19928  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320

EXAMINER
----------

PAN, JOSEPH T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2135

DATE MAILED: 11/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/647,528	WATANABE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Joseph Pan	2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                                      | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                             | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/26/03</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                                |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,525,836 B2), hereinafter "Ito", in view of Yasukura (U.S. Patent No. 6,990,588 B1).

#### Referring to claim 1:

i. Ito teaches:

An image forming system comprising:

an image display member on which a first image is displayed (see figure 15, element 42 'scanner' of Ito); and

an image forming apparatus (see figure 15, element 300 'image synthesizer' of Ito), wherein:

the image display member includes a data supply apparatus, which stores therein data of a second image and authentication data used for an access authentication to the data of the second image and supplies the stored data of the second image and the stored authentication data to an external (see figure 15, element 47 'memory card reader' of Ito); and

the image forming apparatus includes:

an image reading section for reading the displayed first image (see figure 15, element 42 'scanner' of Ito);

a data reading section for reading the supplied data of the second image and the supplied authentication data (see figure 15, element 47 'memory card reader' of Ito);

an image forming section for forming the first image and the second image (see figure 22; and column 1, lines 35-49 of Ito).

However, Ito does not specifically mention the authentication.

ii. Yasukura teaches an authentication card system wherein Yasukura discloses the authentication with the password (see column 27, lines 37-45 of Yasukura).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Yasukura into the method of Ito to add the feature of authentication.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Yasukura into the system of Ito to add the feature of authentication, because it's well known in the art that authentication is vital for data security.

Referring to claim 2:

Ito and Yasukura teach the claimed subject matter: an image forming system (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the encryption (see column 19, lines 9-17 of Yasukura).

Referring to claims 3-4:

Ito and Yasukura teach the claimed subject matter: an image forming system (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the encryption and the decryption (see column 19, lines 9-17 of Yasukura).

Referring to claim 5:

Ito and Yasukura teach the claimed subject matter: an image forming system (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the authentication (see column 27, lines 37-45 of Yasukura).

Referring to claim 6:

Ito and Yasukura teach the claimed subject matter: an image forming system (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the data supply apparatus is a non-contact memory (see figure 4; and column 18, lines 62-64 of Yasukura).

Referring to claim 7:

Ito and Yasukura teach the claimed subject matter: an image forming system (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the password (see column 1, lines 35-44 of Yasukura).

Referring to claim 8:

Ito and Yasukura teach the claimed subject matter: an image forming system (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the image forming section forms the second image in combination with the first image (see column 1, lines 35-44 of Ito).

Referring to claim 9:

i. Ito teaches:

An image display member comprising:

A first image displayed on a surface of the image display member (see figure 15, element 42 'scanner' of Ito); and

a data supply apparatus for storing data of a second image and supplying the stored data of the second image and the stored authentication data to an external (see e.g. figure 15, element 47 'memory card reader'; and column 1, lines 35-49 of Ito).

However, Ito does not specifically mention the authentication.

ii. Yasukura teaches an authentication card system wherein Yasukura discloses the authentication with the password (see column 27, lines 37-45 of Yasukura).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Yasukura into the method of Ito to add the feature of authentication.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Yasukura into the system of Ito to add the feature of

Art Unit: 2135

authentication, because it's well known in the art that authentication is vital for data security.

Referring to claim 10:

Ito and Yasukura teach the claimed subject matter: an image display member (see claim 9 above). They further disclose the encryption (see column 19, lines 9-17 of Yasukura).

Referring to claim 11:

i. Ito teaches:

An image forming apparatus comprising:

an image reading section for reading a first image of a image display member (see figure 15, element 42 'scanner' of Ito);

a data reading section for reading data of a second image and authentication data from the image display member (see figure 15, element 47 'memory card reader' of Ito); and

an image forming section for forming the first image and the second image (see column 1, lines 35-49 of Ito).

However, Ito does not specifically mention the authentication.

ii. Yasukura teaches an authentication card system wherein Yasukura discloses the authentication with the password (see column 27, lines 37-45 of Yasukura).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Yasukura into the method of Ito to add the feature of authentication.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Yasukura into the system of Ito to add the feature of authentication, because it's well known in the art that authentication is vital for data security.

Referring to claim 12:

Ito and Yasukura teach the claimed subject matter: an image forming apparatus (see claim 11 above). They further disclose the decryption (see column 19, lines 9-17 of Yasukura).

Referring to claims 13-14:

i. Ito teaches:

An image forming method comprising:

supplying data of a second image and authentication (see figure 15, element 47 'memory card reader' of Ito);

reading a first image (see figure 15, element 42 'scanner' of Ito);

reading the supplied data of the second image (see figure 15, element 47 'memory card reader' of Ito);

forming the first image and the second image (see figure 22; and column 1, lines 35-49 of Ito).

However, Ito does not specifically mention the authentication.

ii. Yasukura teaches an authentication card system wherein Yasukura discloses the authentication with the password (see column 27, lines 37-45 of Yasukura).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Yasukura into the method of Ito to add the feature of authentication.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Yasukura into the system of Ito to add the feature of authentication, because it's well known in the art that authentication is vital for data security.

***Conclusion***

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Art Unit: 2135

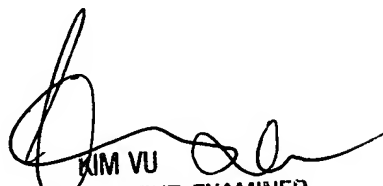
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Pan whose telephone number is 571-272-5987.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached at 571-272-3859. The fax and phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2100.

Joseph Pan

October 25, 2006



KIM VU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100